CHITOSAN HEMOSTATIC BANDAGE

Chitosan Hemostatic Bandage

- Chitosan hemostatic bandages are an effective means to stop severe external hemorrhage.
- They can be used in conjunction with a tourniquet to control severe hemorrhage.
- They should not be used for minimal to moderate bleeding.

Chitosan Hemostatic Bandage

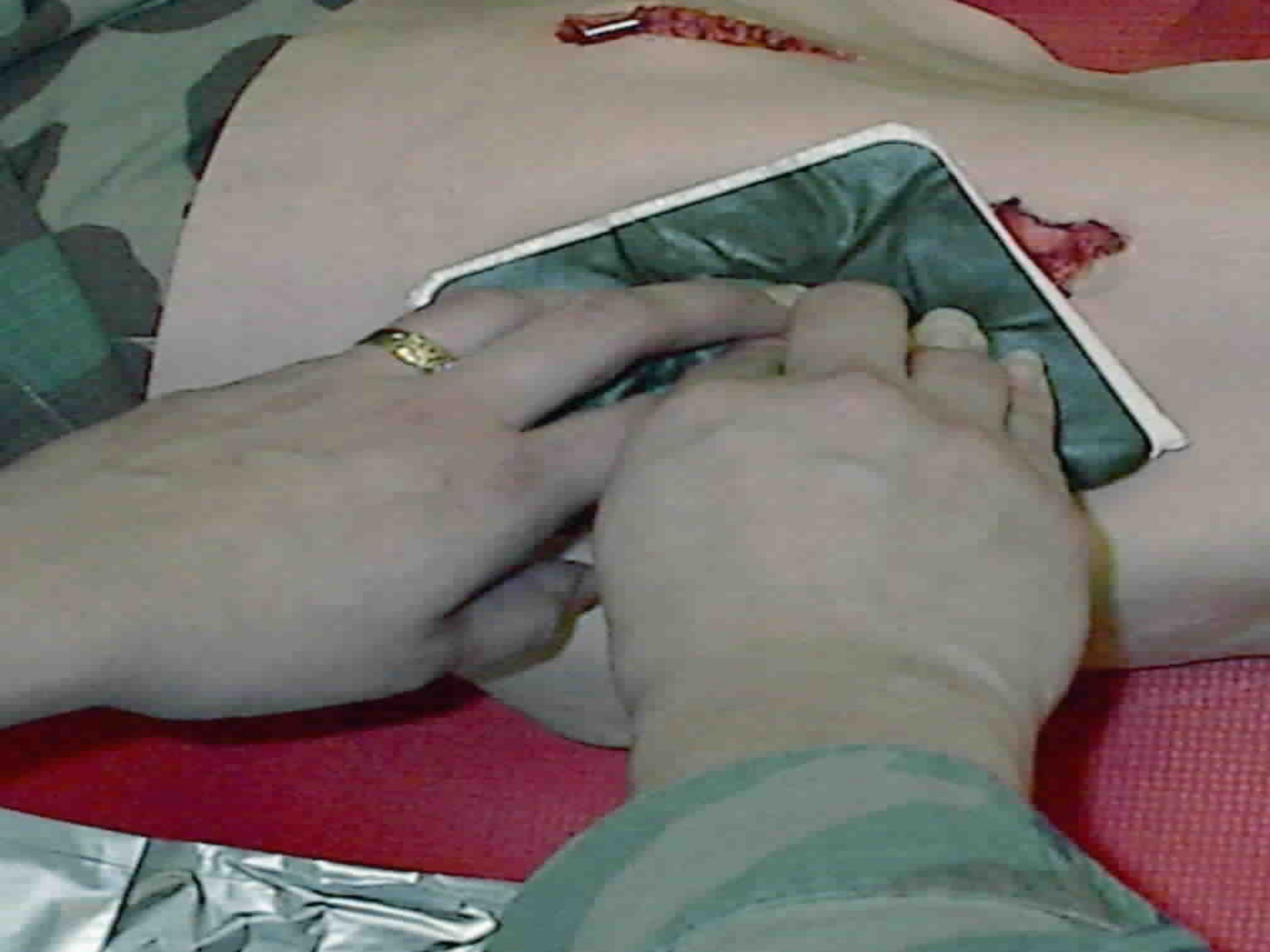
- Since the bandage must be held in place for 2-4 minutes it should only be used to control severe bleeding when the tactical situation allows for the time to apply the bandage safely.
- The hemostatic bandage may be cut to better fit individual wounds.

Hold the foil over-pouch so that the instructions can be read. Identify unsealed edges at the top of the over-pouch

Peel open the over-pouch by pulling the unsealed edges apart. Do Not allow the bandage to fall to the ground.

Trap bandage between bottom foil and non-absorbable tan or green polyester backing with your thumb and hand

Hold bandage by the non-absorbable polyester backing and discard the foil over-pouch. Hands must be dry to prevent bandage from sticking to the hands.



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- Place the cream colored sponge portion of the bandage directly into the wound area with the most severe bleeding. Apply pressure for 2-4 minutes or until the bandage adheres and bleeding stops. Once applied and in contact with the blood and other fluids, the bandage cannot be repositioned.

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- When the bandage becomes wet with blood or body fluids the chitosan material becomes extremely adherent (like super glue) and seals the hole in the blood vessel.
- That is why it must come in close contact with the bleeding vessel.

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- A new bandage should be applied to other exposed bleeding sites Each new bandage must be in contact with tissue where the bleeding is heaviest.
- Care must be taken to avoid contact with the patient’s eyes.

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- If bandage is not effective in stopping bleeding after 4 minutes, remove original and apply a new bandage. Additional bandages cannot be applied over ineffective bandages. The polyester backing on the old bandage will prevent the chitosan from the new bandage from coming into contact with the bleeding tissue

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- Apply a battle dressing/bandage to secure hemostatic bandage in place

- Hemostatic bandages should only be removed by responsible persons after evacuation to the next level of care

Chitosan HCD

Porcine Abdominal Aorta Punch

Summary

- Hemorrhage continues to the leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield. New advances in hemorrhage control to include the use of tourniquets as a primary means to stop bleeding while under enemy fire, and now a hemostatic bandage that will stop bleeding when it is placed in contact with the bleeding wound. These new tools in the soldiers treatment regimen will help save lives on the battlefield.

QUESTIONS